∴ News of Virginia ∴

HE CONFESSES TO MURDER.

Bugler On The Franklin Killed Agrippa Jones At Norfolk.

Norfolk (Special).—W. B. Patterson, the bugler aboard the United States receiving ship Franklin, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has confessed to the murder of Agrippa Jones, whose body was found in the rear of a saloon on Avon Street. Patterson says that he did not intend to kill Jones, but only to knock him senseless for the purpose of robbery.

Agrippa Jones was a well-known Police Court character and was fifty-two years old. He had a roll of money, about $40, perhaps for the first time in his life, earned by keeping a death watch in the Norfolk City Jail. He indiscreetly displayed his money in the Red Light district.

Detectives Wright and Connors secured the evidence against Patterson, who was put in irons on the Franklin. He was turned over to the civil authorities on orders of the Secretary of the Navy and shortly after confessed.

Patterson has not been in the navy very long. He enlisted from Pennsylvania. He says that the greatest trouble now is the fear that his mother will hear of his predicament.

NEW ROAD FOR FLUVANNA.

Virginia Air Line Will Be Running Trains Shortly.

Arvonia (Special).—The Franklin Trust Company, of New York, has recently had recorded in the clerk's office of the Fluvanna County courthouse a mortgage upon the Virginia Air Line Railway in the sum of $900,000. The mortgage is due in thirty years, with interest at 5 per cent. annually.

The length of the road from Lindsay, on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, to upper Bremo on the James River division, is thirty miles. Nine or ten contractors are now engaged in building the road through Fluvanna County. The roadbed has practically been completed from Lindsay to Palmyra, about a third of the entire length, and track laying will begin without delay. It is thought that trains will be running into Palmyra from the north by December 1.

SOUTHERN GETS FRANCHISE.

Line Around Lynchburg Will Shortly Be Thirty Minutes.

Lynchburg (Special).—The board of aldermen concurred in the ordinance giving the Southern Railway a franchise for its new detour line around the city and through the West End. It was adopted in August by the common council. There is no doubt that the board will soon approve the measure. The ordinance has been pending for months. It gives the company the right to maintain a passenger station there from the present union station. The run to the South will be shortened thirty minutes by the new route.

The board also concurred in an ordinance creating a department of forestry to care for the trees of the city.

WALKOUTS AT LYNCHBURG.

Men Quit Work At Two Plants When Demands Are Refused.

Lynchburg (Special).—At the factory of the United Cigarette Machine Company some thirty men quit work, having unsuccessfully demanded nine hours' work, with pay for ten hours, and a number of employees in the employment of certain men there.

At the Glomgoon Pipe Works, also, six machinists walked out, their demands that certain men recently discharged be taken back having been refused. It is stated that the pipe plant is governed by union rules, and that these walkouts are the beginning of an effort to force them to do so.

BARRED FROM RED MEN.

Saloon Keepers No Longer Eligible To Membership.

Norfolk (Special).—The great council of the United States, the governing Order of Red Men, in sixtieth annual session here, adopted an amendment to the laws of the order prohibiting membership in the future to all saloon keepers and bartenders. This is not retroactive and does not affect the present status of such members of the order.

The great council rescinded all legislation enacted at the Niagara Falls session last year in relation to the substitution of the "sesaw" for the "sash" and went back to the old form of regalia in its entirety.

A proposition to admit past sachems into membership of the great council was defeated by a vote of 126 to 68, and only past great sachems as at present will be eligible.

A proposition to have the great chiefs of records of state councils inform all etherdom concerning the expulsion and suspension of members was discussed and defeated. The great chiefs of records protested before the great assembly of work. The celebration of "Rhode Island Day" at the Jamestown Exposition drew a large attendance. Present with Gov. Higgins, of Rhode Island, were Gov. Swanson, of Virginia, and Harris, of Ohio. Official Rhode Island was well represented.

Addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Swanson and President Tucker with response by Gov. Higgins The oration was by Rev. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University.

POSSE AFTER HUSBAND.

Searching For Fugitive Who Beat His Wife And Mother.

Leesburg (Special).—A posse, in command of the sheriff, is in pursuit of Ernest Copeland, of Hillsboro, who is charged with beating his wife and his mother while he was drunk. His wife is in a critical condition. He inflicted serious injuries with a club, breaking her leg and fracturing her skull. Her mother, who is 70 years old, tried to interfere, but she was struck with the club and serious. Neighbors came to their rescue were attacked. Copeland finally made his escape into Clarke County and has not yet been located.

WATCHMAN WAS MURDERED.

Evidence Of Assault By Sailor Upon Man At Lambert Point.

Norfolk (Special).—Investigation by a coroner's jury made it almost certain that Leroy C. Chitty, a watchman at the Lambert Point coal piers, who died at St. Vincent's Hospital, as the result of injuries received at the coal piers, was assaulted by a sailor aboard the British steamship Jupiter, which sailed for Hampton shortly after Chitty died.

Sales Named For Senate.

Norfolk (Special).—In the primary in Norfolk for State senator to succeed Senator Swanson and members of the Democratic executive committee, W. W. Sales was named for the senate by an overwhelming majority. The anti-administration forces captured the city, getting fifteen of the twenty-four committeemen.

VIRGINIA OBITUARY.

Warsaw.—Thomas Howell, aged about forty-eight years, a merchant and postmaster at Avenue, Westmoreland County, died after an illness of typhoid fever. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Winchester.—Mrs. Mary S. Brumback, widow of William H. Brumback and mother of Mayor C. W. Brumback, of Stephen City, this county, is dead at her home in Middletown, aged seventy years. She is survived by two brothers and nine children.

Richmond.—A. C. Garnett, former treasurer of Buckingham County and a former member of the legislature, died in Buckingham.

VIRGINIA WEDDINGS.

West Point.—At the Baptist Church here, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Bagby, of West Point, became the bride of Benjamin Major Nance, formerly of Charles City County, now prominent business man of West Point.

Petersburg.—Hugh R. Smith, Jr., and Miss Mattie Elizabeth Brockwell, both of this city, were married in Richmond Rev. William A. C. White, of Petersburg, officiated. The bride has for some years been a teacher in the Anderson public school here.

Bedford City.—The marriage of Mrs. Clara Nichols Ewart to J. C. D. Merrifee, of Richmond, was solemnized by Rev. Dallas Tucker, of the Episcopal Church. The ceremony took place at Three Otters, the home of the bride.

Unconscious Five Days.

Richmond (Special).—Lillian Ross, a girl from Caroline County, who blew out the gas at a residence on Grace Street, has been unconscious for five days.

She is at the City Home, where she was treated Sunday morning, and the case has been somewhat puzzling to the attending physicians. Once or twice she showed signs of regaining her senses, but the intervals were brief, and she quickly relapsed into a comatose state.

Wild Ride To Save Child.

Fredericksburg (Special).—Mrs. E. O. Brooks, of Stafford County, near this city, mixed laudanum instead of paregoric in the milk of her three-months-old girl baby. When the mother discovered the mistake she became frantic. A fast horse was hitched to a buggy, and the baby brought here on a dead run to Dr. J. W. Barney. Two other doctors were summoned, and after vigorous treatment, the baby was saved.

The horse, a fine animal, came near dying from being overworked, but survived.

A Seal Is Necessary to Make Your Patent Attorney's Letter Legal in the U.S.

Send Rosebrook Co., Brooklyn

NAVAL OFFICER'S WIFE KILLED

Mrs. Rorschach Shot Through Heart By Burglar.

Norfolk, Va. (Special)—Mrs. Mary Lawless Rorschach, wife of Lieut. Frank Rorschach, United States Navy, was shot and killed by a burglar in her home, 832 Park Avenue, Portsmouth, about 3.15 o'clock A. M.

Mrs. Rorschach lived long enough to tell her son, Frank, Jr., 8 years old, how she had been shot, and send him for help. When Mr. P. C. Trigien, her nearest neighbor arrived at the Rorschach home she was dead.

Mrs. Rorschach's own fearlessness led her in the way of death. In the house with her at the time she could look for assistance save her son and a younger child, she heard the intruder downstairs. She armed herself stairs with a pistol in one hand and a lamp in the other, she heard the burglar in the kitchen, but it is doubtful if she saw him. She fired two shots through the kitchen door as it was, according to what she told her son, that the unknown person would indicate, the burglar rushed from the kitchen, reached out for her hand and sent a bullet through her body at close range, the first from the exploding cartridge having burned Mrs. Rorschach's nightgown. The thief then took flight, dropping the pistol as he rushed through the rear kitchen door to the rear of the kitchen. He had entered the house through a side window.

Mrs. Rorschach had a large sum of money suspended around her neck when shot. That was left untouched, as was handsome diamond finger and earrings, which she wore.

Mr. Trugien and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoon, who also occupied a house opposite to the alarm, found Mrs. Rorschach at the foot of the stairway with her head resting on the second step.

The police promptly put bloodhounds on the trail of the murderer, but the dogs lost the scent after having followed he trail for a short distance, the rain being over it.

Lee Leady, proprietor of an Oklahoma hotel, who killed his wife, was slain by a posse.

There is talk of a coal shortage, owing to the scarcity of labor.

The will of Jerome Lillibridge, of Scranton, Pa., involving $500,000, has been set aside on the ground that his wife guided his hand in signing the document.

The United States Court at St. Joseph, Mo., has enjoined the Secretary of State of Missouri from annulling the charter of the Rock Island Railroad.

The appointment for former Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, has been suspended in order that he may appear as a witness in the Goebel murder case.

The wreck of the steamer Dean Richmond, loaded with lead and copper, sunk in Lake Erie in 1873, has been located by a fisherman.

Mrs. Kowalski, sister of the late Stanislaus Zbyszko—or Kowalski, as he was known in the United States—and teller of the wrecked railwaukee Avenue Savings Bank, Chicago, died in that city.

Union printers have won a two-year fight with the Fathorn Company, of Chicago.

W. H. Rogers, the only colored member of the Georgia legislature, has resigned.

E. H. Harriman says the West is prosperous.

Peaches are scarce in the West.

Foreign.

General Drude, commanding the French forces in Morocco, defeated and burned the Taddert camp of the Beni Mtirs.

Czar Nicholas and the imperial family left the stranded royal yacht, Standart, which went aground off Hogland, near Hango, Finland, for the dispatch boat Asia.

The cable steamer Silvertown, having on board 1,300 miles of cable for the Pacific, left for New York-Havanna cable repairs.

Horrible atrocities were committed against Christians during the recent massacre at Kishinef, many of them being tortured.

Volunteer military automobilists cause most of the casualties at the German military maneuvers.

The steamer Junaqua was hit by a waterspout while sailing up the Danuji River, in Chile.

Solsky, an insane man suspected of being the Berlin ripper, escaped.

A dispatch from Walter Wellman at Spitzbergen says the airship's part of the Pole has been delayed on account of a prevailing blizzard.

Archibald Henry Bonsor, lord of the manor of Orleton, England, bequeathed about $400,000 to Yale University.

About 100 of the leading Chinese mercantile establishments at Canton, China, were destroyed by fire.

Mr. Pacheco, the newly appointed minister from Mexico to Japan, presented his credentials to the Mikado.

The French press has been stirred up by the tone of the German note anent the Morocco affair.

King Alfonso of Spain underwent an operation with the object of dilating the urethra.

A royal proclamation was issued advancing New Zealand from a colony to a dominion.

Prince Windischoff, of Vienna, was killed in an automobile accident at Forli, Italy.

Preparations are being made in Germany in anticipation of a cholera epidemic.

The attrike of the dock laborers at Antwerp has been partly adjusted. General Dryde has notified the French Minister of War that he has a sufficient force and no further aid will be sent to him.

The Siberian postal train was held up by highwaymen 13 miles from Tomsk, Siberia. The robbers got away with $50,000.

Borodulin, superintendent of the Akatui political prison in Transbaikalia, was assassinated on the streets of Pakoff.

A test of the new British war balloon was made at Farnborough, the experiments developing a defect in construction.

Italian newspapers counsel France to march against Fez and put an end to the intolerable situation in Morocco.

The News

Domestic.

Randolph Gugenheimer, of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, died of apoplexy at his summer home, in West End, Long Branch, N. J.

Measures to prevent a repetition of the Western car famine of last winter are being discussed by the car service committee of the American Railroad Association.

The suit of C. M. Hayward against the Standard Oil Company for $50,000,000 was continued indefinitely because of the illness of Henry H. Rogers.

Maryland Day attracted 45,000 persons to the Jamestown Exposition, the record attendance, exceeding the day President Roosevelt was at Jamestown.

The commanders of the Anglo-American Polar Expedition report that the soundings they made disclosed no new continent north of Alaska.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is expected to adopt the new two-cent rate pending the final decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Announcement is made that the Amalgamated Copper Company will soon shut down its smelter at Great Butte, Mont.

Edward W. Vanderbilt is not capable of managing his affairs, according to the verdict of a jury.

The new Cunard Liner Lusitania has smashed the world's record by steaming 679 miles in a day.

Four men were injured by an explosion on the steamboat Mary Catherine, near Chicago.

William Brown, a stowaway, who attempted to escape from the steamer Amerika while at Algiers, Ala., was devoured by alligators.

Police reserves were called out to disperse a crowd that threw stones into the already filled Astor Theater, New York.

Comptroller Metz has rejected the bid of Abraham White for from $1,000,000 to $17,000,000 of New York City bonds.

A shortage of $100,000 has been discovered in the office of the state tax commissioner at Baton Rouge, La.

Sir Judge E. H. Gary says the time has passed when the great corporations cannot ignore the public.

Prof. M. H. Seville has discovered the ruins of a city built in South America 500 years ago.

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25 PERSONS KILLED 26 OTHERS BADLY HURT

Trains Collide Head-On On a Steep Grade.

VICTIMS ARE MOSTLY WOMEN.

Frightful Wreck On the Boston and Maine Railroad.

AN ERROR COSTS MANY LIVES.

The Southbound Quebec Express and a Heavy Freight Crash Into Each Other, and Two Giant Locomotives, Locked in a Tight Embrace, Roll Into a Ditch—All the Passengers Killed and Hurt Were in One Car, Which Was Telescoped by the Heavy Baggage Car.

White River Junction, Vt. (Special).

A fearful head-on collision between the southbound Quebec express and a northbound freight train on the Concord division of the Boston and Maine Railroad occurred four miles north of Canaan Station, due to a mistake in train dispatcher's orders, and from a demolished passenger coach there were taken out 24 dead and dying and 27 other passengers, most of them seriously wounded. Several of the dead were in the death car were returning from a visit at Sherbrooke, Quebec 160 miles north.

The conductor of the freight train was given to understand by the dispatcher at Canaan Station that he had plenty of time to reach a siding, receiving, according to the superintendent, the order from a copy of a telegraph order from the train dispatcher at Boston, which confused the train Nos. 20 and 24.

The wreck occured just after the express had passed the long straight stretch of track, but owing to the heavy grade was also running very slow after the engineer saw the other's headlight until it was around the curve.

The south-bound train was made up at Sherbrooke, where it picked up two sleepers from other trains and two more on the way down. It consisted of the baggage car, passenger coach and smoking car in that order, with the sleepers behind.

Was Forty Minutes Late.

The train left White River Junction at 2.50 A. M., 40 minutes late, and was followed 20 minutes later by the Montreal express over the Central Vermont Railroad. The Quebec train is known as No. 20 and the Montreal train as No. 24.

In the meantime a north-bound freight train, No. 30, left Lyndonville at 2 A. M., and arrived at Canaan, 18 miles down the road, at 4.10 A. M., according to the division superintendent, W. R. Ray, J. A. Crowley, the night train dispatcher at Concord, sent a dispatch to John Greeley, the night operator at Canaan, that No. 34 was 1 hour and 10 minutes late. The operator, Conductor Lawrence of the freight train absent the accident, distinctly stated that No. 30 instead of No. 34 was 1 hour and 10 minutes late.

Conductor Lawrence, believing that he had sufficient time in the hour and 10 minutes, pulled out of the siding and went down the hill. Engineer Hoag, of the freight train, was a young man, but had been in the employ of the road for several years.

Engineers Jumped.

The freight train was on a straight piece of track about a mile in length, and the Quebec express had rounded a curve into this stretch when the two locomotives saw each other from the opposite train burst out of the woods. Both engineers saw the danger and then jumped, while the two great engines crashed into each other head on, locked in a firm embrace, and plunged into the ditch.

Then the baggage car in the rear was hurled back into the passenger coach behind it, and the latter was telescoped from end to end. As it did so the roof of the car was torn off, and when it stopped at the forward end of the baggage car, which was behind the passenger coach, it was only a few feet from the only windows were broken in the car, and none of the Pullmans were injured.

But the ill-fated passenger coach was crowded with more than 50 people. Shortly before the accident a few of the men had gone forward to join the smoking car in the rear, leaving the women to get a little sleep in the straight seats.

Most of those who escaped said that as the train was rounding a curve somewhere in the front of the car began to sing, so that nearly everyone was awake when the crash came. Those who were in the other cars were covered their dazed senses, jumped out to the side of the track and hurried to the demolished passenger coach to help the injured.

The scene was a pitiful one and strikes were rending the air.

Gold Mine Disaster.

Augusta, Ga. (Special).—A Chronicle special from Washington, Ga., says:

"Information was received here of a disastrous explosion in the mine shaft at the Columbia gold mines across the line in this county. It is stated that the explosion was a premature one, resulting in the loss of several lives. Telephone lines to the mines are out of order and details are not available."

Murdered By Bandits.

Laporte, Ind. (Special).—A telegram received here from Valparaiso, Indiana, United States consul at Guanajuato, Mexico, tells of the murder there by Mexican bandits of George Rose, an American, and the injury of his wife. The murdered man was a son of W. A. D. Rose, of Benton Harbor, Mich., and was 34 years old. He was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1896, and in 1900 was married to Miss Wilfred McGrath, of Salt Lake City.

10,000 KILLED BY RAILROADS

Year's Total, According To Interstate Commerce Commission's Report.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Interstate Commerce Commission made public an abstract of its nineteenth annual statistical report covering the year ended June 30, 1906, showing the par value of the railway capital outstanding was $14,037,427,478, or $67,936 per mile of the railways in the United States. Of this over 23 per cent. paid no dividends. The total railway stock outstanding $2,267,175,799 was owned by railway corporations, and of railway bonds $641,305,030 were reported.

The aggregate gross earnings from the operated mileage of 222,540 miles of lines were $2,325,765,167 being $243,282,761 more than in 1905. Their operating expenses were $1,536,877,271, or $146,275,119 more than in 1905. The net earnings aggregated $788,887,896, an increase of $97,007,642. The net earnings per mile of line average $3,843. The income attributable to other sources than operation rose to $256,639,814.

Deducting fixed and other charges the report says $385,186,328 is the net income for the year available for dividends or surplus. There was 3,795,573 passengers carried, an increase of over 60,000,000 and 2,161,219 tons of freight carried, an increase of nearly 200,000,000. The average revenue per passenger per mile was 2.019 cents and the average rate per ton per mile increased. The ratio of operating expenses to revenue was over 60 per cent.

There were 10,656 persons killed and 97,706 injured. There were killed 1,531,355 persons on the payroll.

The report shows that one passenger was killed for every 2,000,000 carried, while in 1905 one passenger was killed for every 1,750,000 in 1905. One person was injured for every 2,338,575 miles, against 2,276,602 miles in 1905.

The report shows an average of 684 employes per 100 miles of road. There was an increase of 47 employes per 100 miles of line over 1905. Wages and salaries paid to employes aggregated $960,019,000 but it is stated that this amount is thought by more than $7,000,000 because of the loss of railway records in the San Francisco earthquake. There were 1,247 railway corporations for which mileage is included. Of these 1,078 were "line companies" owning 4,054.46 miles of line were reported. Of these 1,247 were consolidated.

The numbers of roads in the hands of receivers was 34. The number of locomotives in service on the mileage of the railways aggregated 2,010,584, a increase of 137,178 over 1905. With train brakes and 1,989,796 with automatic couplers. Ninety-nine per cent. of cars in the passenger service were without automatic couplers.

SEVEN WIVES IN REVENGE.

Bigamist Punished Six Because One Woman Once Misused Him.

Bellingham, Wash. (Special).—A bigamist seven times over, James Ross, after surrendering to the police declared a full confession. He is a physical wreck from cocaine. He is a soldier and sailor and has been has twice deserted. His life history is a story of a long fight for life against the drug which has mastered him.

Ross has been married so many times he cannot remember the names of all his wives. During the length of time he lived with them is one which he thinks was revenge. He declares that he was ill-used by a certain woman in his life, and has been trying to injure the sex. Now he has repented.

Hague Conference Nears End.

The Hague (Special).—The last session of The Hague Conference will be held on September 28, and the agreement will be signed on the following day, according to the news received by Major Porter, acting United States military attache to the Army, from Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, a member of the American delegation.

Tries To Drown Herself.

New Orleans (Special).—Virginia Reed, a negro woman who, according to Charles E. Letten, defaulting city clerk, received about $90,000 out of the $1,000,000 he stole from the city, attempted to commit suicide by drowning in Bayou St. John. She was fished out in time to save her from drowning.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Philadelphia banks are renewing loans for four to six months at 6 per cent. interest.

There are persistent reports that Amalgamated Copper will soon begin having closed some of the mines.

The bonded indebtedness of the Philadelphia is paying 6% per cent. on their paper," said a downtown bank cashier.

Pennsylvania officials deny that the road is going to borrow $50,000,000.

Amalgamated Copper sold down from 70 7-8 to 70 1-2 on the curb at the close of the year. The top price for the year was 72 3-4 and the low level a couple of years ago was 33.

Boston has been hard hit by the slump in Copper Company stocks. New York has been hit by the terrific crash in West Indian securities and Philadelphia is hard hit by the break in Rapid Transit and Union Traction.

The Guillotine Gone.

Paris (By Cable).—The question whether the guillotine or the garrote should be used in executions is agitating the French press for weeks, was decided when Frederick Fallieres commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death passed on Soleillant, whose atrocious murder of a girl 12 years old in the city excited the horror of France and brought forth many petitions for the infliction of the death penalty. A bill to abolish capital punishment

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Will Be Executed.

Washington (Special).—The new naturalization law, filed to overcome the delays in naturalization proceedings, is working to perfection. The Department of Justice is advised from time to time from all parts throughout the country that there has been a great falling off in the number of applications and that judges, who heretofore have been lax in their requirements, are requiring a strict compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

CHINA ON HER DIGNITY.

Refuses To Be Any Longer Bullied By Japan.

Mukden (By Cable).—For two months the persistent demands of Japanese concessionaires for mines, land, saithouses and other things desired have been stubbornly resisted by the Chinese viceroy and governor. In consequence none of the successes the Japanese consul general has been transferred to another post, the consulate at Newchwang being abandoned, though reports are threatened.

The Chinese conducted the affair with dignity and firmness, absolutely indicating a restoration of self-respect and an intelligent perception of political conditions, the Japanese being recognized and defended without fear.

Great progress has been made in all departments of the government

JAPAN IS NOT SEEKING

Regards United States as Her Friend.

JAPAN IS BURDENED WITH DEBT

Statement of Former Ambassador Lee Wright, Who Has Just Returned From Tokio—Characterizes Talk of Hostilities as Being "Not Even Spectable Nonsense."

Washington, D. C. (Special).—"Not even respectable nonsense" was the way Ambassador Luke Wright, who has just returned from Tokio to resume private life, characterized the war talk between the United States and Japan. Ambassador Wright had a long talk with Acting Secretary of State Adee, being called to close his official connection with the department, preparatory to going to his home in Memphis, Tenn.

Governor Wright was in Japan at the commencement of the present war, and since it was the superintendent of the Japanese military academy, Gen. Nogi, who was chosen to receive the representative of the United States when he presented his credentials to the Mikado. He had not left Tokio when the announcement was made by the Secretary of the Navy that the Atlantic fleet would be transferred to the Pacific fleet. He said that the voyage of the Atlantic fleet did not affect the relations between the two countries, as it was understood that it was to be transferred to the United States in the pacific waters before entering the government to desire to transfer the fleet to the naval force.

The San Francisco incident was not an episode worthy of serious discussion. He thought the progress which the Japanese government is attempting to smooth over the feeling against them, and the fact that most of the anti-foreign feeling was due to the fact that the Japanese government does not want to be with the United States, nor any nation," declared Mr. Wright, "but is burdened with debt and heavy taxation. The rate of interest has been increased since the war with Russia. Further than that she has fewer friends than before the war. She has on her hands at present difficulties with China, that is no easy problem. She demands her attention. Further than that Japan looks upon the United States as her best friend and she always has so regarded its country."

CINDERS.

Story of a Dog That Earned His Welcome.

By Eleanor H. Porter.

Half way through the park the boy with the dog stopped and looked at him. A chill wind had sprung up and the wide, elm-bordered path was almost deserted.

"Jiminy!" muttered the boy. "This certainly ain't what it's cracked up to be. I've a good mind now for the little beast where he is!"

It had been growing on the boy for an hour—this terror. All the elation of that first moment of successful theft had fled, leaving behind a lively fear and panic of punishment. The incriminating collar with its name and address long since had been taken away, to be sure; but there remained the dog—"Cinders," according to the collar.

"Tain't with the risk," muttered the boy at last; and with another look about him he tied the end of the dog's leader to a convenient fence, and ran down a side path toward the avenue.

For one amazed instant the dog in his astonishment, then he strained the cord with all his small might, and with a series of frantic barks and whines. Two men and a woman, standing on the path, glanced at him and passed on by on the other side. A small boy shied a stone at him from across the street, hence assuring him that the cord held, he turned and shied at the boy.

The wind from the east grew sharper, and the dog's fine mat of long, dry, exhausted, frightened and hopelessly miserable, crept under the bench, shielding him from the cruel blast. He crouched down on the cold, damp ground, and his forepaws, his head on them, his eyes wide and tearless. One by one, with short club chased him for some distance, but in the bewildering maze of paths he eluded pursuer and finally, as from all sides came men and boys on the run, and swearing, had passed him by. It was a fine, stanch dog, and he necessary one; after that Cinders lay where a blow had left him and felt that now. We'll begin again. Why, Tom, I'm here. I'm sure we won't start together. Tom, don't you—want me?"

"What! you!—Sally!" And his hungry arms closed about her.

* * *

Long minutes afterwards the man, the woman, and the dog sat down together.

"After all, Weary Willie," said the man, stroking the dog's head lovingly, "I reckon it's just as well you did bark when you got did, a little bit ago. There comes the police to—care."

—San Francisco Argonaut.

What Happened.

The stout man on the back platform declined to agree with the conductor that nothing happened. He hadn't paid his fare. The stout man was of the contrary opinion.

They exchanged harsh words over the matter.

"Have you a nickel when I got aboard," said the stout man.

"I haven't taken in a nickel on this trip," said the conductor.

The stout man grew very red. His hair seemed to bristle.

"That's just enough of this," he growled. "I don't want to have any trouble with you. I'm not looking for a conductor once. I'd hate to tell you what happened."

The conductor drew back a little and made no further attempt to collect the nickel from the stout man.

But when the stout man was about to alight from the car at the Pennsylvania crossing the conductor's curiosity was too much for him.

"Say," he asked, "what happened when you had that trouble with the other conductor?"

The stout man looked back.

"I was in the hospital six weeks," he replied in answered.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Industrious Hen.

A billion two hundred and fifty million dozen eggs were produced in the country last year. That means that the hen, the greatest trust buster of the age, took fifteen billion whacks at the octopus in 1906. So, when you wax eloquent about the splendidness and permanency of American institutions, don't forget one of the mightiest of them all—the industrious hen.—Bristol Courier.

Many tales are told by travelers of the wonderful skill of the Algerians in handling rifles. The native Algerians would rank with our expert rifle shooters.

"THIRD DEGREE" A MYTH.

Veteran Tells a Dramatic Story About a Supposed Instance of It.

It was my privilege, several years ago, to witness the infliction of that much-dreaded "third degree," so much written about, and believed by many people to be conferred with torture, on persons arrested for crime. The officer who took upon himself the right to inflict it was the former Inspector of Police, Mr. Byrnes.

The case in question was the murder of a drug clerk on upper Third avenue. The evidence on which the arrest was made was circumstantial, but of the highest and most convincing character. The officer, now retired, who made the arrest, reported with the prisoner at the Detective Bureau, 300 Mulberry Street, and after stating the facts to the Inspector, was asked: "Have you got a confession from the prisoner?" "No," he replied; "I had not the heart to ask for it. I consider the evidence sufficient." "Bring the prisoner," said Byrnes. He was brought in—a youth about sixteen years old. Mr. Byrnes looked at him for a second, then he said: "Sonny, how old are you?" "Sixteen," he replied.

"Where do you reside, and whom do you live with?" he answered, "With my sister," stating the location. "Where do your parents reside?" "They are dead." A few words of kind advice elapsed, and then the Chief looked steadily at the officer and at the prisoner, and, after calling them by name, told him to take the prisoner out. He then requested the officer to remain.

After the door closed and the boy was out of hearing, Mr. Byrnes, turning sharply, asked the officer, "Why didn't you get a confession?" "Because I was sure I had the right man, and all through this investigation I have kept my child in thought, as I knew it was a question of nerve. So you, who have no boy, ask for the third degree?"

Mr. Byrnes sat for fully two minutes in deep thought, turning to the officer, in a husky voice replied, "You are right."

The next day's papers reprinted the fact that another of the third degree positive evidence was obtained from the prisoner's guilt. In due time an indictment for murder was found by the Grand Jury, and a trial began. The prosecutor District Attorney, then an assistant, prosecuted; the prisoner in his own defense took the stand and told of his arrest and of the torture inflicted by the Chief and detectives—the horrors of the "third degree."

A jury went out and brought a verdict of not guilty.—the Judge (Gildersleeve) looked in amazement at the jury, then at the prisoner, and said: "If you did not kill the detective, you did!" and he was discharged.

Every reference to the third degree since brings this memory to my mind and causes me to ask myself, "Was the torture ever given to anybody, at any time or place, outside of fraternity? And why will people continue to believe such cruelty as is frequently reported to have taken place in connection with arrests, when in fact there has been none?" The belief in the practice not only influences many, but misleads as well the Grand Jury, our Public, and creates prejudice against our police.—The New York Times.

An "Inch" of Rain.

Few people have an adequate idea of the amount of rain that comes down from the clouds during a rainstorm. We read in the morning newspaper that two or three inches of rain sometimes fall in a day, and that in our last rainy season nearly five inches fell in forty-eight hours; but these figures fail to convey to our minds a clear idea of the proportions of nature.

An acre contains 43,560 square inches of surface, and an inch of rain means, therefore, that the same number of cubic inches of water fall. An acre contains 277.27 cubic inches of water, and an inch of rainfall means 22,617 gallons to the acre, and, as a gallon of water weighs ten pounds, the rainfall on an acre is 226,170 pounds. Counting 2000 pounds to the ton, an inch of rain means 113 tons of water per acre. An acre is about half a St. Louis block, so that a rainfall of an inch means a downpour of about 226 tons of water on every city block. Multiply this by five, the number of inches of rainfall during the wet spell in the last week in May, and no one can wonder that the gutters were insufficient to carry off the water. The occasional overflow of a sewer in the lower part of town is regarded as a very remarkable thing, but the wonder really is that sewers do not overflow every time it rains.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A New Problem.

It is reported that more than 1000 Hindoos have crossed the Canadian border into the State of Washington during the past year. Investigators in the labor market of the State, Men of their race, who present a strange and curious type to Americans, may be seen at work now on the railroad that Collis Huntington is are made conspicuous even at a distance by their turbans.

A gang here and there makes an impression on the traveler without being noticeable because of its size. But there is a population of 294,361,000 in India, an area of 1,766,642 square miles, as against a population that is probably considerably less than 400,000,000 on an area of 3,522,420 square miles in China, and a population of 47,000,000 on an area of 147,555 square miles in Japan.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Ill-Health.

There is a great deal of ill-health which deserves not sympathy or pity but criticism and condemnation, and a worship of good health, including works as well as faith, might with advantage be made a feature of the national religion.—Hospital.

Intelligence.

According to the most reliable reports, there are 262,000 Sunday-schools in the world, with a total enrollment of 26,000,000 pupils.

The Farm

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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